

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1828.

[VOL. VIII. NO. 899.]

Printed and Published, once a week,
By PHIL WHITE.

TERMS.
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

GEN SAUNDERS' ADDRESS.

Salisbury, Jan. 15th, 1828.
Gen. R. M. Saunders:
Sir: The committee of arrangements for your return to this city, and the high degree of pleasure which they felt in being present at the very able and patriotic address which you delivered on the 8th of January. For the purpose of giving circulation to sentiments so congenial to the feelings of every American, we ask a copy for publication.
Your most obt. servts,
T. G. Polk, P. White,
J. Snead, S. Reeves,
D. Mearns, L. Mitchell.

Salisbury, Jan. 15th, 1828.
GENTLEMEN: I am favored by the receipt of your note of this date, and herewith furnish, agreeably to your request, a copy of the address delivered in celebration of the 8th of January. You will please accept my respectful acknowledgments for the friendly approbation of the discharge of the duty assigned me.
Very respectfully,
R. M. SAUNDERS

To Thos. G. Polk, Junius Snead,
Dan'l. Mearns, Philo White,
Sam'l. Reeves, Lucus Mitchell,
Com. of Arrangements.

ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens: Thirteen years have elapsed since the occurrence of that event, so memorable in the history of our country, so conducive to its honor and its character, which we have this day assembled to commemorate. It is not to pay homage to kings or despots; to rejoice at the birth of a sovereign prince; nor is it to hail a Caesar returning in triumph from the field of battle, or to offer up our greetings for the success of one master over the downfall of another;—these things we leave to those whose destiny has placed them under a different form of government: But we have assembled in the character of freemen, on the yearly return of this day, to express our thanks and our gratitude to those who, on the field of battle, so nobly and so gallantly defended their country's soil, and gave victory to her arms.
The applause of the present and of future ages, is the highest reward that can be offered to illustrious men for distinguished services, and the noblest incentive to such as are ambitious of like honors themselves. It serves to consecrate the bold daring and gallant achievements of our countrymen, to excite and inspire in the youthful bosom a patriotic glow, that kindles and expands at the recital of such deeds, and awakens the proudest ambition of which the heart of man is susceptible—the desire of distinguishing himself in the service of his country. It carries the memory back to those events, cherished as sacred to the fame and flustering to the pride and patriotism of the nation. Is there, then, an individual so lost to gratitude or to feeling, as not to hail the hour, when our countrymen in arms met the rude blast of war, stayed its fury, and gave security and protection to an exposed and vulnerable city? No; the honor of the American character forbids such ingratitude, and holds in perpetual remembrance a day thus consecrated in the hearts of our countrymen, and recorded on the brightest page of our country's history.

It is meet and proper, then, fellow-citizens, that we should, upon the yearly return of this day, indulge ourselves in all the luxury of feeling and glow of gratitude, in commemoration of the event we celebrate. For, next to the high duty of defending the liberties of our country, is that of honoring those who have preserved them, by the wisdom of their counsel or the valor of their arms. It was under these laudable feelings, that ancient republics had their festivals, and modern nations have their days of jubilee and rejoicing. Whilst, then, we hail the Fourth of July '76, as the birth day of our Liberty and Independence, let us hallow the 8th of January, 1815, as a day devoted to the maintenance and preservation of those blessings. Memorable be the hour, and immortal the feelings it shall inspire.

In advert to our early revolutionary history, we discover the highest acts of oppression on the part of the mother country, and the most humble petitions for a redress of grievances, on that of the colonies. These repeated evidences of the exercise of power, and the haughty rejection of what they had the right to demand, forced our forefathers to the bold resolution of throwing off the yoke of oppression, and proclaiming themselves free

and independent. This resolve, so momentous in its consequences, they did not adopt, until every hope for a redress of their wrongs had been banished, and even the blood of the American citizens had been made to flow upon the heights of Bunker's Hill. Then it was, that the tocsin resounded over every hill and filled every valley, that three millions of people burst their chains, rushed to arms, and swore to be avenged for the death of their brethren. How important this single engagement, waged on our part by a handful of honest yeomanry, hastily collected and illly armed, to the future liberties of their country? The life of the American citizen had been taken, a War had fallen, and from that period is to be dated the freedom of the republic. It was in vain to talk of a redress of grievances, or a submission to a power thus capable of sacrificing the lives of virtuous and innocent men. No, a mighty impulse was given to the ball of the revolution, courage animated every breast, and freedom was proclaimed from every tongue; the mountain wave of liberty began to roll, and to roll with a current not to be resisted. The voice of freemen, like the wind of heaven, was not to be stifled by the powers of a despot.

"Tyrants! in vain ye trace the wizard ring;
In vain ye limit mind's unwearied spring;
What! can ye hush the winged winds asleep,
Arrest the rolling world, or chain the deep?"
"No!—the wild wave contains your scepter'd hand;
"It roll'd not back when Canute gave command."
Such were the effects of a single engagement at the commencement of our revolutionary struggle, which contributed so largely to widen the breach and add to the necessity that forced "the representatives of the United States of America in general congress assembled," to use their own bold language, "to denounce our separation from Great Britain, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends." How pleasing then the reflection to the patriot, that he is permitted thus to look back and contemplate the beginning of a contest, in its result so fortunate for him, so happy for his country. It was indeed followed by other engagements, that of Saratoga and Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth, to the north—the Cowpens, Guilford, and the battle of the Eutaw Springs, perhaps the most bloody of the whole, to the south—yet none of them could vie in import with that when first the American citizen met the British soldier. There was another engagement, in its consequences of a still more brilliant character, like that we this day celebrate, the surrender at York town—on whose height the American Eagle of Liberty perched, and flapping his wings in triumph, hallowed the freedom of this Western World. Let it not then be said that the green laurel should alone adorn the Statesman's brow—no, it belongs alike to the hero of the field and the orator of the Senate, and it is for the hand of the freemen to bind the wreath and award the honor.

Thus commenced and thus terminated the contest, which gave liberty and independence to our country. And having formed a constitution upon the principle that man is capable of self government, and of administering to his own happiness—our beloved country was about to enjoy a peaceful repose, and the patriot to realize all those blessings our free and happy form of government was so well calculated to impart. It had been the wisdom of her policy to cultivate friendship with all nations; by an active commerce abroad to enrich herself, and an industrious agriculture at home to render her people happy and contented. But whilst engaged in these laudable pursuits, and in "the full tide of successful experiment," it was her fate to meet her former enemy as a rival, and after sustaining repeated acts of outrage and aggression, to gird on the armour of defence, and again encounter the rude shock of war.

It is not my purpose to inquire into the causes, much less into the policy of this contest. It belongs to the Senators and Representatives of the nation to settle its policy and discuss its justice. They did, in June, 1812, proclaim the nation at war, and it became the wish as well as the duty of every good citizen, to see that it was brought to a fortunate and honorable termination. Our army was small, and our people by their habits fitted rather for the arts of peace than the science of war. Hence at the outset, this contest was waged with alternate success and reverse—and though the STAR SPANGLED BANNER had floated in triumph over the briny deep, we had but little to boast of victory upon land. A Brown, a Scott, and a Gaines, had indeed sustained the honor of our arms, at Chipewa, Bridgewater and Erie—yet, sad reverses had darkened the brilliancy of their achievements. On our south-west-

tern borders, we were engaged with the "merciless Indians, whose inhuman rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions." But here, from the peaceful walks of private life, was to spring up a man, who, at the head of his favorite militia, by the sagacity of his plans, and the boldness of their execution, was to ward off the scalping knife, hush the savage yell, and give security and protection to our mothers, our wives, and our children. Yes, this militia officer, whose future lot it was to cast so bright a halo around the name of his country, had, at the outset, applied in vain to be received into the regular ranks of her army: He had no court friend, to urge his claim; no friendly herald to appeal to in his behalf: it was his fortune to force himself into the service of his country; not through favor or entreaty, but by the gallantry of his acts. Andrew Jackson, a native of South Carolina, for sometime a citizen of this place, had removed at an early period to the State of Tennessee, where he had filled some of the highest offices in civil life. On the first call for the services of the militia from his adopted State, he, with the assistance of others, raised a volunteer corps, and by the order of the government, descended the Mississippi, under the expectation of meeting the enemy at an exposed point. This not proving the case, he was ordered to disband his troops; and by sharing in all their toils and privations, on their march home, he first gained the confidence and attachment of the militia, which ever after riveted their feelings so strongly to wards him. He did not long remain idle, before he was called to head an expedition against the most formidable and warlike of the Indian tribes. How he discharged this high trust, the victories of Talladega, of Emucklaw, of the Horse-shoe, where sunk the brave Montgomery, foremost in battle, and a conquered foe, whose soil now constitutes a part of our extensive domain, bear witness to his prowess and superior capacity for military command. About this period he is commissioned a Major General in the regular service, marched into Florida in pursuit of the enemy, and finds it necessary to punish the perfidy and humble the insolence of the haughty Spaniard.

For this act, some would fain have tarnished his laurels and branded his name with infamy. Not so the Representatives of the people, who could not censure, much less condemn one to whom the Nation was so great a debtor. From thence he is directed with an accelerated march to hasten to the defence of New Orleans. How important the trust, how threatening the danger, and how feeble the means to ward it off! Just before this period, an insulting foe had marched over our land, under their bold leader, with the sword of death in the one hand and the torch of conflagration in the other.

The proud capital of the nation is captured with scarcely a struggle, and laid in ruins: a monument of daring intrepidity on the part of the enemy, and of lasting disgrace to ourselves. Thus flushed with success, the enemy returned under the hope of surprising a flourishing City, and with orders to lay it in ashes: But in this they were deceived, and themselves met with defeat and discomfiture, and their leader with death, at the hands of a militiaman. Foiled in this attempt, it was now their whole force was to be concentrated, and directed to fall with its heaviest bolt, upon that great depot of the Western States, the City of New Orleans. Their troops had just been freed from an enemy, who for years had made Kings and Emperors tremble for their thrones. The war of the Peninsula was at an end; and the invincibles of Wellington were to be transported to our shores, in order to put to flight our despised militia, and handful of regulars. Our army was but as a vanguard in comparison to the thousands with whom these transports had been in the habit of contending. Their officers too, the ablest of the army of the continent, united all the advantages of skill, to that of experience and discipline. With this immense odds in their favor, the stoutest American heart was made to cower, and those charged with the administration of our government, trembled for the result. They would most willingly have despatched an officer of more experience, and as they thought better qualified to command and direct the operations of our troops. But already did they imagine the Eagle was grappling with the Lion; and little did they know the superior capacity of him, then at his post; of one, who proved himself able to cope with the greatest commanders of the day; of one, who uniting wisdom in the art of war with courage, contempt of danger with unflinching perseverance, dexterity with presence of mind, activity with the most perfect command of him-

self; of one, who conceived his plans with the progressiveness of the rising storm, and executed them with the rapidity of the thunderbolt—unruffled in the heat of battle, accurate and concise in his orders, foreseeing every thing, prepared for every thing, capable of the most daring enterprises, and lost to every idea of personal safety; he alone was qualified to lead his troops to victory, if victory was attainable. His own troops had been hastily brought together, of the most discordant materials, of inferior numbers, and unused to contend with such an enemy. These were not the only difficulties, formidable as they were, that encompassed our commander. He was in a country but recently adopted into the American family, of a heterogeneous population, and indicating strong symptoms of disaffection to his cause. But his mighty genius met and banished every difficulty. He had just been joined by the intrepid Gen. Coffee, and his brigade, when he received intelligence that the enemy had succeeded in entering the Bayou Bienvenue, and had debarked a considerable part of his force, with which he had advanced to the high lands on the Mississippi, and occupied a position not more than seven miles below the City. The crisis was now approaching, and General Jackson foreseeing the danger of suffering the enemy to attack him, determined himself to become the assailant. This bold and hazardous, but necessary enterprise, was performed on the night of the 23d of December, and was attended with a success beyond the expectation of the most sanguine. The enemy were forced to retreat, and our commander drew off his forces with but a trifling loss—save only in the death of the brave Colonel Lauderdale, a valuable officer, who fell gallantly, whilst animating his men, and leading them into action. Having then, by this masterly movement, warded off the present danger, he was allowed a few days longer, which he spent with sleepless nights in preparing for that event so important to his own fame, to the honor, and perhaps the liberty of his country. The night of the seventh of January came—the "note of preparation"—and the movements of the enemy, gave evidence that the day of battle was at hand. Our troops remained behind their breastworks, under orders to be ready for the first signal. Every one waited the dawn of day, with deep anxiety, but with calm intrepidity, expecting the attack of our enemy with his fifteen thousand bayonets, besides his ten thousand sailors and marines. The morning of the Eighth of January, at length came, and exhibited the enemy upon the banks of the Mississippi. Their parole and countersign, "Booby and Beauty"—whilst the chivalrous motto of "victory or death" was echoed along the American line. A congreve rocket, like a meteor flashed through the air, and gave the signal for attack. In a few moments, was heard, that constant rolling fire, whose tremendous noise resembled rattling peals of thunder. Then it was, that the British officer was seen animating his troops and urging them on to those batteries from whose fire came the volleys of death. Their commander in chief, Sir Edward Packenham, the Duke of Wellington, fell whilst animating his troops to the first assault. In a second attempt, Generals Keane and Gibbs, shared a similar fate. Every effort for a third trial failed, and they were forced to shelter themselves in a ditch for the remainder of the day. Never has it been the fortune of any commander to gain so complete a victory against such fearful odds, and with so small a loss. The enemy repulsed at every attack, driven back and dispirited; commander after commander taken from the field of battle in the arms of death—whilst every attempt to renew the assault, proves unavailing—victory declares in favour of the Americans arms. Well might its hero have exclaimed in the language of the Roman General, *Veni, Vidi, Vici!* Anxiety, which had stood on tiptoe, carried the glad tidings through our land, spoke quiet to the patriot's bosom and proclaimed a day that must ever inspire the highest exultation of national feeling. Such, my countrymen, is the day, such the victory we celebrate; and whilst we drop the tear of regret for the fate of such as fell in the arms of victory, we pour forth our warmest gratitude to those who survive to receive the smiles and the applause of a grateful country.

I might here pause to contemplate a victory, so brilliant in its character, so glorious in its result, and so fortunate in its consequences, but that I am addressing an audience, who have themselves witnessed its animating effect upon their own feelings, and the proud title it has given to the American name. It closed the war in a blaze of glory, proved the ability and efficiency of our militia for defence in the hour of danger, and silenced for-

ever the assertion, that a republican form of government is too weak for belligerent operations. Whilst, then, it shall be our constant prayer to that over-ruling God, who rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm, to conduct our beloved country through the long avenue of time; to grant that the goddess of Liberty who has left her abode upon the continent of the old world, may long find a resting place upon the American mountains. And if in the revolution of events, it shall be the fate of our nation again to be involved in a state of war—we have in the bright example of those, whose victory we this day celebrate, that which shall give courage to despair, nerve the arm of the brave and teach the citizen soldier how to render his name and his deeds... Immortal.

Duelling.—Gov. Clinton, in his message to the legislature of New-York, at its present session, thus bears witness against the murderous practice of duelling. This testimony should carry more weight with it, from the circumstance of Gov. C's having once been concerned in a duel himself; but has since been brought to see the folly and wickedness of the practice.

A prominent and besetting evil of the times, is the practice of *duelling*, which frequently ship-wrecks the peace of families, and destroys the lives of useful members of society.
In these cases, false notions of honor are arrayed against the dictates of morality, the prescriptions of law, and the injunctions of religion. The extermination of this moral Hydra has been found more difficult than the physical Hydra of antiquity. The severity of penal inflictions has been rendered nugatory by the want of certainty, and chivalric folly has prostrated the most sacred considerations. The failure of past preventives ought not to deter from the application of new expedients. If public opinion is unable to arrest this aggravated evil, the arm of the law ought to be stretched forth, full of terror and replete with punishment. The most effectual prescription heretofore applied was the requirement of an oath from every person entering into office, that he would not be concerned in duelling; but this having been abolished by the new constitution, other measures must be pursued. As most duels take place out of the state, might it not have a preventing effect, to direct magistrates to make strict inquiry into the charges, and in their discretion to imprison the offenders until notice can be given to the Executive of the state in which the crime was committed, so that he might make the constitutional requisition for their being delivered up for punishment. And if a homicide of this character, is perpetrated, may it not be advisable to consider it so in the state where the person dies, as well as in that where the wound was inflicted. Most duels are brought to a fatal termination by the misconduct of seconds, who, in the confidence of self security, and in the headlong career of demented quixotism, close the door against reconciliation,—and they ought therefore to be visited with exemplary punishment, especially in challenges ending in duels. And where homicides have taken place out of our jurisdiction, what is now adjudged only a misdemeanor or breach of the peace, ought to be deemed a felony, and subjected to punishment in the state prisons. And by such energetic measures, it is earnestly to be hoped that this disgraceful evil and high handed offence may be expelled from our country.

Morgan, again.—The "Advocate" newspaper, printed in the western part of New-York, after alluding to Hill as the murderer of Morgan, says:
"This man has undergone another strict examination, by three attorneys, in the presence of many other respectable gentlemen, which continued six hours, and resulted, as we are informed by a gentleman present, in the entire conviction of all who attended, that he is in fact the murderer of William Morgan. He has accordingly, on his own confession, been committed to prison. He stated, we are told, in the most positive and explicit terms, every transaction, and particularly respecting the awful tragedy, without the least contradiction or discrepancy. He gave the names and number of accomplices, who, we believe, through the timely notice of the Lewiston Convention, that they were 'all found out,' have left the country and it is to be feared are now beyond the reach of conviction and punishment."

Louisiana Crops.—The crops throughout the whole of the state of Louisiana are asserted to be remarkably productive—that of Cotton in particular, is better than has been known for a series of years. The quantity of sugar promises to be very great and remarkably fine. The indigo crops have been highly productive; but very little of that article is now cultivated in the country, except in the lower bayou settlements.

Salisbury:

JANUARY 29th, 1828.

JACKSON MEETING

The Jackson Corresponding Committee request those of their fellow-citizens in Rowan county who are friendly to the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson as President of the United States, and opposed to the present Administration of the general government, to attend a public meeting at the court-house in the town of Salisbury, on Friday, the 22d day of February next, (it being the week of Rowan county court) for the purpose of appointing Delegates, to confer with such others as may be designated in Davidson and Montgomery counties, in nominating a candidate for Jackson Elector in this district; and in adopting such other measures as may be deemed advisable in promoting the cause of Jackson and the People.

John M. Clelland, David F. Caldwell,
Charles Fisher, Samuel Reeves,
Thos. G. Polk, Henry Giles,
J. M. Sanders, Philo White,
James Martin, Jr. Com. of Correspondence.

January 22d, 1828.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

The friends of the administration, and those who are opposed to the election of Andrew Jackson as President of the United States, are requested to attend at the court-house in the town of Salisbury, on Wednesday, the 20th day of February, 1828, to devise such measures as they may think best calculated to attain the end in view.

January 19, 1828.

Bank of Cape Fear.—The recent exposition of the affairs of this institution, seems to have restored its bills, in some measure, to the confidence of the public in Virginia, and the north eastern part of this state. Cape Fear bills have never ceased to pass as current here (Salisbury) as any others. But we perceive all the North Carolina bills are quoted in Petersburg, &c. Virg. at 10 per cent discount.

At the late meeting of the Directors of the Bank in Wilmington, they adopted the resolution of making their a *specific paying bank*. The following very satisfactory *expose* of the affairs of the Bank, has been rendered to the stockholders, at their recent meeting in Wilmington:

State of the Cape Fear Bank, Jan. 6, 1828.

DR.
Due on Stock, \$794,000
" Circulation of Notes, 422,000
" Deposits, 65,000
" Dividends, 23,000
" Other Banks, 191,000

CR.
Specie and U. S. bank Notes, 79,000
Deposits and funds at the North, 223,000
Notes of other Banks, 45,500
Deposits in other Banks, 5,000
Bills of Exchange, 36,500
Real estate, 79,500
Debt due the Bank, 1,081,000

Its circulation \$422,000
Supposed gain 50,000

\$372,000
The Bank has of actual funds—say \$386,000
It owes other Banks \$191,000
Deposits and dividends 88,000

There remains after paying off debts as above \$108,000
or above 34 circulation to 1 in specie, allowing all the Deposits and Dividends (\$88,000) to be withdrawn at once. By the late arrangement with the Bank of the United States, the Bank of Cape Fear has in actual funds an amount equal to its present circulation. It also has a surplus fund of \$57,000.

The Bank has declared a dividend of 2 per cent for the last half year.

Bank Stock.—In New-York, Jan. 15, U. S. bank stock was selling at 118; Bank of New York, 120; Phenix Bank, 121.

A quondam.—The post-master at Utica, New-York, having sent in his resignation, the candidates for the vacant office were so numerous, and so powerfully backed by recommendations, that the Administration at Washington were afraid to make an appointment, and returned the commission back to the person who had resigned it, Dr. Marcus Hitchcock. This indecision in the Administration, does not argue much in favor of their independence; but will rather beget a contempt and want of confidence in the people towards them.

Timely Precaution.—We observe, in the Oswego (New-York) Gazette, an advertisement notifying the public that "Doct. H. Dewey, has set up business at Fulton, in that county; and among other things, he advertises for 'fifty stone-cutters'—to prepare tomb-stones for his patients, we presume.

Most Shocking.—At the execution of Levi Kelly, for murder, at Cooperstown, New-York, on Friday, the 4th inst. a scaffold, capable of holding 1000 people, had been erected near the gallows, with the view of better accommodating the spectators in witnessing the solemn ceremonies. It having commenced raining, a great many people got under the scaffold as well as on it; and a few minutes before Kelly was swung off, it fell, and crushed those who were beneath; three or four persons were killed; some had their limbs broken, and others were shockingly mangled. Amidst this scene of horror and death, Kelly was launched into eternity. Every day's experience shows the impolicy, the mischievous evils of public executions; and we would see a statutory prohibition enacted by our state legislature. Kelly had just returned from seeing *Strang* hung at Albany, when he killed Spafford, for which he suffered death himself; and from the idle curiosity of the people in witnessing the latter execution, three innocent mortals came to an untimely death.

The 8th of January past, was celebrated throughout the country, with every demonstration of joy and patriotic enthusiasm. We shall hereafter notice some of the most interesting of the celebrations, the toasts drank, &c.

Mr. Monroe.—We felt well satisfied, when we first saw the names of the venerable Madison and Monroe put at the head of the Adams ticket in Virginia, that it had not only been done without consulting those venerated sages, but contrary to their inclinations and determinations. Mr. Monroe having been invited to unite with his fellow-citizens in the celebration of the 8th of January, at Aldie, Virg. returned the following answer; which shows his prudence in standing aloof from every thing like a participation in the political strifes of the day:

OAK HILL, JAN. 7, 1828.

"Gentlemen: No person felt more sensibly than I did, the advantage and credit, derived to our country, from the victory gained at New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815, or thought more highly of the gallantry and good conduct of the Commander, and of the troops who fought under him, in that action. Of this I have given many proofs, by attending like celebrations heretofore, and also by nominating him to several important trusts while I held the late office. If the celebration proposed, was confined to that object, I should readily accept the invitation. It is known, however, that a question is now depending, and with which every movement, relating to the parties concerned is connected. In that question, I resolved at an early period to take no part, having had the most friendly relation with both the Candidates, during my service in the late office, and given to each the strongest proofs of confidence and regard, under a thorough conviction that they merited them. The opposing candidate, performed likewise his duty in the important trust committed to him, with great ability and integrity, and entirely to my satisfaction. With these sentiments and feelings, for both, I retired, and it is my wish to preserve them. I cannot, therefore, take any position, which may by inference, arrange me, in the present question, on the side of either, against the other. For your kind invitation, I beg you to accept my best thanks.

With great respect and esteem, I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JAMES MONROE.

A desperate Drunkard.—It is stated in the Portsmouth (Ohio) Times, that a man came to that town, whose thirst for liquor was so insatiable, that he suffered a dentist to pull a sound tooth, and sold it to him, for 60 cents, with which he bought rum, and got drunk! Such a slave to his appetite would cut his throat for a gallon of whiskey, provided he could get it on 12 months credit.

Great shot.—Mr. S. M. Giddings lately killed, at Seneca falls, state of New-York, forty-four ducks at one shot!

Henry Shulze, the famous founder of the town of Hamburg, S. C. who has for some time been in Edgfield, S. C. jail, under a conviction of manslaughter, for assisting others to beat a Mr. Martin until he died, to extort the confession of a theft, of which he has since been acquitted, he was guilty, has been pardoned by the Governor of South-Carolina, and let out of jail.

Minister to England.—Among others, William Gaston, Esq. of this state has been named as being likely to receive the appointment of Minister to England, in place of Albert Gallatin, returned. Mr. Gaston's talents and high standing eminently qualify him for the discharge of the important duties of that distinguished official trust; and it would be doing but sheer justice to North Carolina, for the administration to confer the honor on one of her talented sons.

We have received the 1st No. of the "Virginia and North Carolina Presbyterian Preacher," published in Fayetteville, by the Rev. Colin Milver. We have also received the 1st No. of the "Evangelical Museum," published and edited by the same gentleman. They are valuable periodicals; and we invite those disposed to patronize them, to call and examine the specimens we have, before they send abroad for similar publications.

Early, or late, Vegetables.—The New-York Enquirer mentions, as a remarkable instance of early vegetation in that climate, that *aspargus*, fresh and full grown, was to be served up in that city on St. John's day, (27th Dec.) and also on the 8th January, at the celebration of the Victory of New-Orleans. It is certainly out of the common course of nature, for vegetables of this kind to be brought to perfection at that season of the year, in a latitude of 41° N. But is it not a misnomer to call that "early vegetation" which is matured so late as the 27th December?

Green Peas were brought to, and sold in the market at Savannah, Georgia, on the 3th day of January, inst. For ten days past, we have had (at, and in the proximity of, Salisbury) cool, comfortable winter weather. We last week saw plum trees in bloom. No snow yet!

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen have obtained license to practice law, in addition to those heretofore mentioned:

In the superior courts: Spier Whitaker of Halifax; Samuel T. Sneed of Oxford; George F. Davidson, of Iredell; Richard Croom, of Lenoir.

In the county courts: John H. Wheeler, of Murfreesborough.

Murders, homicides, &c.—On the 19th ult. Dr. J. B. Hopson, of Alexandria, Louisiana, was shot dead with a pistol, in that town, by a Mr. Thomas M. Starr, during an altercation between them about the borrowing of a book. Starr was arrested, and put in jail.

On the 13th ult. Mr. Isaac Watkins was shot dead with a rifle while sitting in a store at Little Rock, Arkansas, by John Smith. The murderer made his escape; \$372 were subscribed by the citizens as a reward for his apprehension, and the Governor had offered \$200 more. Mr. Watkins was 51 years old, a highly respectable and useful citizen.

¶ We are compelled to omit, this week, a summary of the proceedings of Congress. We shall endeavor to make amends, on this score, in our next.

At almost every little meeting of the people, whether military or civil, that takes place in the state, a balloting is had on the Presidency. Such indications of the popular will are often deceptive, and are never sure tests of the voice of the voters! But as they are the best means we have at hand, of judging of the strength of parties, we shall make use of such as come in our way.

Jackson meetings in addition to those we have already mentioned, have been held in the counties of Greene, Wayne, and Onslow; at each of which, resolutions expressive of a determination to support Gen. Jackson for President and Mr. Calhoun for Vice President, were passed.

At a casual meeting of citizens at Moffitt's mill, Randolph county, 5th inst. Maj. Abram Brower was requested to take the sense of those present, on the presidency; and on doing so, found there were for

Jackson, 50
Adams, 00
Capt. Newby's company, Cumberland county, voted on the presidency, on the 5th inst.

For Jackson, 61
Adams, 6

In Greene county, a few days since, the vote was taken on the presidency at a company muster: 30 for Jackson, 8 for Adams.

In Robeson county, a vote was taken on the presidency in Capt. Lee's company; which resulted in 54 for Jackson, 2 for Adams.

Mr. Editor: You will give satisfaction to many, by publishing, that at a muster of Capt. L. R. White's company, on Rocky Creek, in Iredell county, last week, the vote was taken on the subject of the Presidency; when

Jackson got 40 votes.
Adams 21 do.

Earth-Quake.—Late intelligence from Bogota, (capital of Colombia, South-America) received at Baltimore, affords the particulars of a most destructive earth-quake, which visited that city on the 22d Nov. The shock threw down the towers of the Cathedral, injured almost all the churches, the Palaces and other public buildings, and has reduced to a heap of ruins many of the private dwellings. Scarcely a house has been left uninjured, and a considerable number are not inhabitable. These calamities have been aggravated by the loss of lives; the precise number of persons who have been killed we are unable to state, although we heard that on the day after, fifteen had been interred in the cemetery of this city. Several others have suffered injury, and not a few were dug the same evening out of the ruins.

The duration of the shock was three quarters of a minute. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at six millions.

Greece, Turkey, &c.—We have no further intelligence from Greece and Turkey, than here-tofore given; of course it is not known what effect the signal defeat of the Turks at Navarino, will have on the government at Constantinople.

The news from France is interesting; the *Liberals* have triumphed in the elections; the great and good *Lafayette* is re-elected by an increased majority; and it is thought there will be a change in the ministry, and consequently in the whole policy of the government, of that king-ridden and oppressed people.

Fraud in Packing Cotton.—A Mr. Burge sold two bales of cotton in Petersburg, Virg. a few days since, which was found to have been *needled*, and spoiled, having been packed in a wet state; it was sold at auction, to the original owner, for 3 cents per lb.; and suit was instituted against Burge, for the fraud.

Mecklenburg county.—A meeting of the friends of the Administration in this county, is called, to take place in Charlotte on the 22d of February, proximo. A Jackson meeting is to take place there on the 26th. We are assured, from good authority, that at least two-thirds of the voters of Mecklenburg county are for Jackson, and will vote for him at the election in November next, notwithstanding the mighty efforts that are making there to bolster up the Administration, by means of a press, committees of vigilance, &c.

Col. Steedman has been elected Sheriff of the city of Charleston: Steedman 824 votes, Parker 771, Lebre 460, Patrick 286, McCarts 52. Four years is the term of office; and if judiciously managed, the fees are worth a fortune to the incumbent.

Drain drinking.—A petition has been presented to the legislature of Alabama, that accounts contracted for spirituous liquors in drams, may be placed on the same footing with gambling debts—that is, not recoverable in law.

Great Jackson Meeting in Statesville.

We are advised by a friend in Statesville, that one of the largest political meetings known for a long time in that town, was held on Monday, the 21st inst. by the friends of Jackson in Iredell county. Quadruple the number of people attended, that did the Adams meeting in the same place, on the 12th. Gen. George Lee Davidson presided; and Col. Abner F. Caldwell, and James Thompson, Esq. acted as secretaries. The proceedings were spirited, but dignified and harmonious. We have an authenticated account of the proceedings, for publication in our next. So much has been said, and so confidently, of Iredell county being a strong hold of the Administration, that people abroad began to think such was the case; but the numbers that attended this meeting, and the spirit they manifested, will undeceive the public in relation to the sentiments of the freemen of that county.

Jackson in Virginia.—The legislative convention for nominating Jackson Electors in Virginia, assembled in Richmond on the 9th inst. Mr. Banks, Speaker of the House of Delegates, in the Chair, and Thomas Ritchie, Secretary.

On motion, G. W. Munford (Clerk of the H. of D.) was appointed assistant Secretary. The roll of the Members of both Houses was called over; and 14 Senators, 135 Delegates, and 23 special Deputies appeared in person, and a few by proxy.

On Gen. Dade's motion, the meeting came to the following resolution: Resolved unanimously, that Andrew Jackson of the State of Tennessee be recommended to the people of this State as a fit person to be voted for as President of the U. States, at the approaching election.

On Gen. Dade's motion, the meeting came to the resolution of calling over the names of the Members, for the purpose of designating some candidate for the Vice Presidency. It appeared that 164 declared for John C. Calhoun, 39 for

N. Michon, 3 for Wm. H. Crawford, 1 for L. W. Tazewell, and 1 for John Tyler. The resolution thus prevailed for nominating Mr. Calhoun.

Twenty-four gentlemen were named as candidates for Jackson Electors; a central corresponding committee was appointed, &c. A motion for the committee to publish an address to the people of Virginia, was not carried; every thing was left to the people, in whom the friends of Jackson have perfect confidence.

BEWARE OF THE LEAD MINER.

Who calls himself Hamilton, and who came to Stokes county to construct a furnace; and after several unsuccessful attempts to run out lead, he told us he had done all he could; for this we gave him credit; and in payment of his contracted debts, he gave us *leg-bait*.

A citizen of Stokes.

The Bank of Virginia has declared a dividend of two per cent. for the last half year.

Spain, and South America.—Intelligence has been received at New York, from Havana, that the King of Spain has acknowledged the *Independence of South America*. A letter from a respectable gentleman at Havana, dated the 24th of December, says that the report was generally believed at that place.

Mexico.—Papers from the city of Mexico, to the 3d ult. have been received at Philadelphia. There is much agitation throughout the Republic, owing to the strife of the two great parties, and the question of the expulsion of the Spaniards. Thirty-one members of the Chamber of Deputies of the Union had submitted the draught of a law, mediatorial between the legislatures of the states and the Spanish residents, whom those legislatures would expel without exception of mercy.

Cotton.—The last accounts from Liverpool give rather more favorable accounts of this article. There had been an unusually good demand; Sea Islands had advanced 1-2d. per pound, and prices of other descriptions had been fully supported. The sales of the week ending Nov. 24, amounted to 23,080 bags.

U. S. Supreme Court.—The supreme court of the United States met at Washington on 14th inst. when the following Judges, viz. Marshall, Washington, William Johnson, Story, Smith Thompson, and Robt. Trimble, appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Webster has left Washington for New York, where his lady continues seriously ill. We regret to learn from the Intelligence, that Mr. Webster's own health is very delicate.

Alexandria Gaz. 5th inst.

The national subscription for a monument to Mr. Canning, now amounts to the sum of 5136L in England.

The Markets.

Fayetteville, Jan. 17.—Apple brandy, 53 to 57; Peach do. 40 to 45; Bacon, 8 a 10; Bagging, 20 to 24; Coffee 16 a 18; Cotton, new 7 to 8 50; Corn, 40 a 40; flour, \$4 to 4 50; Iron, 34 to 64; Molasses 35 to 40; Sugar 11 to 11 1/2; Salt, 80 to 85; Whiskey, 30 a 32; Wheat 70 to 75, per bushel.

Charleston, Jan. 16.—Cotton, upland, 34 to 40; whiskey, 27 to 28; apple brandy, 27 a 30; beeswax, 25 a 25; Bacon, 64 to 7; bagging, 23 to 25; salt, Liverpool in bulk 40 a 40; Furks Island none; sugar, brown, 9 a 9 1/2; Coffee, 13 to 16; molasses, 33 a 33; black pepper, 18 a 18 1/2; corn, 45 a 50; flour 5 75.

Cotton.—Sales of Uplands have been principally from 9 to 9 1/2—very good have commanded 9 1/2. Selections of Store Lots have been made at 10 cents.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 4 to 5 per cent. discount, Georgia do. (except Darien) 1/2 to 1 per cent. discount.

Exchange at short sight, on Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, par 4 per cent. prem.—50 days, 1 a 1 1/2 per cent. dis.

Exchange on England—9 1/2 a 10 per cent. prem.; on France, 35 20c.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 15.

Cotton.—The receipt of advices from Liverpool, has been to induce purchasers to come forward more freely, and the holders have been enabled to effect sales at prices which it was difficult before to realize. The sales, for the last three days, amount to about 1200 bales—comprising 900 Uplands at 9 a 10 cents, principally at 9 1/2, and 300 New-Orleans, at 10 1/2 to 1 3 cents.

Money Market.—In New-York, January 15th, North-Carolina bank bills were at 1 1/2 per cent. discount; Virginia, 1; South-Carolina, 2; Georgia, 2 1/2—the Darien bills the same; Alabama, 6—Fombieberg, broken; Louisiana, 2 a 2 1/2; Mississippi, 5 a 6; Ohio, 5 a 6; Kentucky, uncertain; Tennessee, do.

Petersburg, Jan. 18.—Cotton, 8 to 9 1/2; Bacon, 6 to 8; old apple brandy, 31 to 31 1/2; peach do. 70 to 75; flour, 6 a 6 1/2; pork, 4; Wheat, 80 a 85. North-Carolina bank notes, 10 per cent. discount; Georgia do. 2 1/2 do.

Married.

On the 3d inst. in Cabarrus county, by Rev. Daniel Scherer, Mr. Jacob File, son of Jacob File, sen. to Miss Eleanor Coleman, daughter of Mr. Jacob Coleman. Also, on the 17th inst. by the same, Mr. Caleb Frieze, son of Peter Frieze, to Miss Mary Wilhelm, both of Rowan county. Also, on the 15th inst. in Iredell county, by the Rev. Mr. Beck, Mr. Christian Clodtfeffer to Miss Elizabeth Bustle, daughter of the Widow Bustle.

In this county, on the 17th inst. by George Locke, Esq. Mr. George W. Locke to Miss Margaret Locke.

In Burke county, on the 19th inst. Mr. Archibald Ballow to Miss Linchy Connolly. Also, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. John Silliman, Mr. Hugh A. Tate to Miss Fatima E. daughter of Maj. Jacob Farney, all of Burke county.

DIED.
In Lincoln county, near the Catawba Springs, on the 17th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Scarborough, aged 70 years.

Also, at her residence in Cabarrus county, on the 12th inst. Mrs. Esther Berger, in the 20th year of her age. She was the daughter of Mr. George Miller, of said county. In early youth she embraced religion, and remained a pious and exemplary member of the Lutheran church unto her death. Conscious of her approaching dissolution, she cheerfully submitted to her fate, and died with a lively hope of living forever in the presence of a glorified Redeemer. She left an affectionate husband, one child, and numerous connexions, to bemoan her early departure.

On the 3d inst. in Cabarrus county, Mr. Paul Ketcherlin, aged 70 years. He was a respectable man, and an exemplary christian; he left a large family, and numerous relations, to bemoan his death.

[Communicated.]

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of Huntington and Wynne, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted, by note, or account, are earnestly requested to call and make payment to John Huntington, who is authorised to receive the same. It is confidently expected that this notice will not be neglected. One of the firm is desirous of leaving the place, and as it is not in our power to give indulgence, it is hoped it will not be expected. Therefore, those who do not avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to make payment, may expect their notes and accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. JOHN HUNTINGTON, ROBERT WYNNE.

Salisbury, 21st January, 1828. 4062

ROBERT WYNNE.

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken to himself the concern of Huntington and Wynne, and will continue to keep a neat assortment of all kinds of *WATCHES*, *JEWELRY*, and *SILVERWARE*; and respectfully solicits those who are disposed to purchase such articles, to give him a call. He expects, in a short time, an additional journeyman; and will be well prepared to execute all work in his line.

Salisbury, Jan. 24th, 1828. 4092

BOOKS LOANED OUT.

NOTICE.—All persons having books in their possession belonging to the estate of Alfred Macy, deceased, are requested to leave them at Dr. Mitchell's.

January 24th, 1828. 3001

YADKIN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A MEETING of the Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company is requested on the 15th of February next, in the town of Salisbury. Matters of importance require their attention.

TWO OF THE DIRECTORS.
Jan. 23d, 1828. 3001

JOHN C. ELLIOTT'S ESTATE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator on the estate of John C. Elliott, dec'd, late of Rutherford county, N. C. desires all persons indebted to the estate to make payment with as little delay as possible; and persons having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WM. SLADE, Adm'r.

January 15th, 1828. 3001

NOTICE.

ON the 12th day of February next, I will sell, at the house of John C. Elliott, dec'd, in Rutherford county, N. C. upon a credit of twelve months, all the personal property belonging to the estate of said Elliott, consisting of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Horses; a large quantity of Corn, between thirty and forty likely Negroes, consisting of men, women, girls and children, among them one excellent blacksmith of good character, and two others tolerably good blacksmiths and Carpenters, also of good character; and other articles; the sale to continue from day to day until finished. Other terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM SLADE, Adm'r.

January 15th, 1828. 3001

SEIDLITZ and SODAIC POWDERS.

E. WILLEY & CO. have on hand of the above Powders, and will continue to keep, a constant supply during the season, by the gross, dozen, or single box.

Salisbury, Jan. 15, 1828. 93

N. B. said powders are put up according to the method prescribed by the London Pharmacopoeia.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him by note of hand, book account, or otherwise, to make payment immediately, or their debts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Persons having demands against him, will please present them for payment.

He expects from the North, in a few days, an assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Hard Ware, Groceries, &c.

which he is disposed to sell low for cash, or on short credit.

Salisbury, Jan. 15th, 1828. 93

COACH MAKING.

NATHAN BROWN returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business; and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues at his old stand, one door north-east of the jail, where he has on hand generally, GIGS, Carriage and stick; also, Sulkies, Carriages, and Carriages, of all descriptions, executed not inferior to any in the surrounding country.

Repairing, of every description, and the Shortest Work of any kind, will be done on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.

NATHAN BROWN.

Salisbury, Jan. 15th, 1828. 6003

LAMP OIL.

FIRST quality of Winter Strained Lamp Oil; also, Glass Lamps, for sale, by

Salisbury, Jan. 15, 1828. E. WILLEY & CO.

NOT RAN AWAY!

RAN away from the subscriber, at Petersburg, Virginia, on the night of the second of January, one *negro man*, and his wife. The fellow is rather of a yellow complexion, stout, and well made; his name is *Isaac*, and will both probably make for Virginia; the woman is black and ugly, and is called *Isaac*; they both carried several suits of apparel, and several blankets and quilts.

JOHN D. WATKINS.

Jan. 7, 1828. 3001

MANSION HOTEL,
SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA.
BY E. A. ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors; and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

E. A. ALLEMONG.
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 17, 1827. 82

CARD.
E. WILLEY & CO.
(At the Sign of the Mortar and Pestle.)

HAVE just received from New York, a large supply of
Drugs,
Medicines,
and
Paints;

which, together with their former stock, make their present assortment replete with the most valuable Medicines sold in our country. As they are determined to make this establishment worthy of public patronage, they now offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, the above Medicines, &c. on the most reasonable terms.

Physicians in this section of the country, as well as those to the westward, who, heretofore, have been in the habit of supplying themselves with Medicines from the north, and elsewhere, will find it for their interest to encourage the efforts of the present proprietors, in making this a useful and permanent stand.

N. B. Orders carefully and punctually put up, agreeably to directions; and on the shortest notice. Salisbury, Nov. 20th, 1827. 83

STAGE LINE.
FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

THE subscriber having purchased this route of Mr. John Moreing, Junr. respectfully informs the public that no exertions in his power shall be wanting to render it as expeditious, safe and comfortable as it has hitherto been under the superintendence of its former indefatigable and worthy owner.

There will be no changes in the route. The Stage, as usual, will continue to run from Raleigh to Salisbury, via. Pittsborough and Ashborough, once a week. It leaves Raleigh every Friday at 2 o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Salisbury on Monday at 10 o'clock, A. M. Price of passage from Raleigh to Salisbury, 7 dollars, and at the same rate for any distance on the route. All trunks and other baggage taken into the Stage, shall be delivered at the place to which they are directed, on the responsibility of the subscriber. The subscriber hazards nothing in saying that this is the nearest, cheapest and most agreeable route from Raleigh to Salisbury; and he, therefore, with the greater confidence solicits public patronage.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, Jr.
January 8, 1828. 3mt14

THE HORSE NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

WILL stand in Salisbury, the ensuing Spring, the season to commence about the 15th of March. His pedigree, and other particulars, will be made known in handbills, in due time. **JOSIAH TURNER.**
Hillsboro, Jan. 7th, 1828. 400

YOUNG SIR ARCHY.

BY Sir Archy, of Roanoke, out of an Eagle mare; will stand the next season at the Store of Burton & Clayton, at Beatty's Ford, part of his time; and part at some convenient stand about mid-way between this and Salisbury. He is a Horse of great power and vigor; seven years old the next spring, upwards of 16 hands high. Particulars will be made known before the commencement of the season.
Beatty's Ford, Jan. 7th, 1828. 400

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a few days since, a small gray PONY, roached and docked. Al- so, a bay FILLY with him, about eighteen months old; the filly is large for her age, and the pony very small. A liberal price will be given for them if delivered, or information where they may be taken up.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND.
Salisbury, Jan. 18th, 1828. 93

The Editor of the Catawba Journal will publish the above 3 weeks, and send his account.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

AN away from the subscriber, on the 1st of May last, my Negro Boy **GEORGE**, about 26 or 27 years of age, smooth black skin, pleasant countenance having one of his fingers so injured by a machine as renders it useless, and, as well as recollected, quite doubled up in his hand, and 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high. Said boy belongs to the estate of Jesse Wren, dec'd. now in the care of the subscriber, and lawful agent of said estate. It is supposed he intends making his way to some free State. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to me, in Lancaster District, S. C. or lodged in any jail in North Carolina, Virginia or Maryland, so as I receive him; or \$25 if taken in South Carolina.

ROBERT STINSON.
November 4th, 1827. 3mt100

DR J. W. HILLYARD.

BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson county, that he has just received a fine assortment of **Fresh Medicines**; and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than has ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and talents, in future, entirely to his profession. He hopes, from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical practitioners. **August 27, 1827. 76**

CASE.
THE MOTHER AND LIFE OF TRADE.

THE subscriber having removed his Store to Concord, respectfully invites all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle by the first day of March next. Those who fail in complying, may rest assured that their notes and accounts will be placed forthwith in the hands of officers for collection.

EDWARD CRESS.
Salisbury, Dec. 5th, 1827. 92

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

WILL be sold, for cash, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Monday the 18th of February, 1828, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due for the year 1826, to wit:

40 acres adjoining Samuel Marlin and others, given in by Thomas Robinson
96 acres adjoining Forest Monroe and others, given in by John Robley.
472 acres adjoining Moses A. Locke and others, given in by William Moore.
350 acres adjoining Moses Erown and others, given in by Robert Garner, dec'd.
330 acres adjoining Doct. John Scott and others, given in by Joseph McConaughy.
340 acres adjoining Matthew Locke and others, given in by Joseph McConaughy for Betsey Locke.

700 acres adjoining William Pinkston and others, given in by John F. Phifer.
1 House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, adjoining James Martin, Jr. and others, given in by Isom Hanes.
1 House and Lot lying on Main street, adjoining Mary Gay and others, given in by Thomas Holmes, for Francis Couper.
1 House and Lot lying on Main street, adjoining William Pinkston, Jr. and others, given in by Abraham Jacobs.
1 House and Lot lying on Water street, adjoining Isaac Earnhart and others, given in by Ralph Kestler. **F. SLATER, Sheriff.**
Jan. 1st, 1828. [40cts.] 601

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury,
North Carolina, on the 1st January, 1828.

John Albright	Samuel Long
Alex. Arnhart	Margaret Lock
Alex. W. Brandon	Francis Lock
Wm. C. Brandon	John Lindsay
Wm. E. Bird	Jacob Lyon
Wm. Barber	Peter Lewis
James Bell	Matthew B. Lock
Jesse B. Badget	Richard Lock
Robt. Bradshaw	Richard Lowry
Hm. Bard	John Luckie
Polly Brown	John W. Moyer
John C. Ballew	Thos. A. Mera
Isaac Barrett	James Mull
Charles Biles	Armistead Monfeald
Mary Cooper	M. Mathus
Sarah Cowan	Peter Mourey
John Crotzer	James McCracken
Thomas Coles	Josiah Morrison
Willis Carter	Allen Neeshian
John Canup	Thomas Noah
Jacob Caughanour	William Oaks
Mary Campbell	Jesse Parks
Samuel Culbertson	James H. Pickens
Dr. Jesse Carter	Alexander Pinkston
David Cox	Henry Powles
Mr. Chambers	Laurence Porter
Asa Delozier	Jacob or Peter Riblen
Thomas Dickens	Jacob Roe
James Daniel	Isaac N. Beck
Willis Ellis	George Ruffy
James Ellis	George Recks
Jeremiah Foreman	William Robinson
Mathias Frick	Thos. S. Reece
Hy. H. Field	John T. Reed
Moses Fight	Morcas Rose
Samuel Gardner	James Russ
William Gillison	John Thoroughhouse 2
William Gray	John Setzer
William Harris	Joannah Smith
Mary Hill	Edward Smart
Henry Hill	Samuel Sloan
James Hardie	Archibald Stokes
William D. Haden	Elizabeth Travis
Jos. B. Herbet	Edward Taylor
Andrew Holsouser	John N. Trickett
John Hyde	John Turner
Mrs. Howell	Hiram Turner
James Hogan	Adam Trexler
Leroy Hightower	Abram Wright
Rosanna Haden	Philip Walling
Nancy Hodgens	Dennis M. Winston
John Hall 3	Sarah Bonneck
Isaac A. Hall	Henry Weaver
William Jones	A. B. Waugh
Jacob Korts	Asaph Watman
Moses Kera	Freeman Walker.

3499 **SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.**

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post-Office at Concord,
North-Carolina, on the 1st January, 1828.

Ann H. Alexander	Francis Newal
Margaret Alexander	John Newal
Catharine Barrieger	Nancy Newal
William B. Bigars	David J. Newal
Jacob Cenay	William Nichols
Joseph Crofford	David J. Newal
Leonard Cagle	Robert Pickens
Robert Crofford	Daniel Pogram
Henry Doland	William Petry
John Furr	W. Phillips
Tobias Furr	David Reese
John Gannon	Thomas C. Robinson
John Gillian	Francis Ross
Stanhope Harris	Daniel Reep
Leonard Haghe	Robert W. Smith
Leonard Hartsel	Hugh Smith
Levi Hope	John Strube
Moses McKinley	John B. White
Oliver McCurdy	John Welch
John Mitchler	D. STORKE, P. M.

3099

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post-Office at Statesville,
North-Carolina, on the 1st January, 1828.

Wm. Averett	Daniel McLain
Langston Averett	Wm. Morrow
James P. Alley	Andrew Murdoch
Elizabeth Archibald	Nicholas Norton
Henry Baggerly	James Nance
John Campbell	Westley Reynolds
Wm. Cummins	John Reynolds
Nicholas Cloer	Hugh Randles
John Cavin	Mathew Roberts
Ths. or Geo. Duckworth	Miss Cassandra Reid
George F. Davidson	James Smith, or
Gen. Ephraim Davidson	Thos. Smith
Cyrus Fleming	Josua M. Smith
John A. Fleming	Jeremiah G. Sloan
Matthew Gallaher	Wm. Shaw
Arnold Holland	Prudence Stewart
Abraham Hill	Ross Simonton
Thomas Johnson	Miss Mary Simpson
Enoch Irwin, 3	John Weber
L. B. Lindsey	James Williams
Joel Lunceford	Thomas Watts
James Mitchell	A. J. Worke, 2
Solomon Mitchell	Robert West
Wm. Morgan 3099	JAMES M'KNIGHT, P. M.

POETRY.
THE SECRET.

In a fair lady's heart, once, a secret was lurking;
It tossed and it trembled—it longed to get out;
The lips half betrayed it by smiling and smirking;
The tongue was impatient to blab it—no doubt.
But HONOUR looked grave on the subject, and gave it
In charge of the teeth to enchainingly white;
Should the captive attempt an escapement, to save it
By giving the lips a most terrible bite.

'Twas said, and 'twas settled; and HONOUR departed;
Tongue quivered and trembled, but dared not rebel;
When right to its tip Secret suddenly started,
And, half in a whisper, crept from its cell.
Quoth the teeth, in a peevish, "we'll be even for this;
And they bit very smartly above and beneath;
But the lips, at that instant, were nibbled with a kiss,
And out popped the secret in spite of the teeth.

FASHIONS, &c. AT WASHINGTON.

Extract of a letter from Washington, to the editor of the New York Enquirer, dated Dec. 26th.

The fashionable world is beginning to move. There have been already, several parties, and one or two of them, tolerably celebrated for the select beauty and fashion displayed on the occasion. It was a sort of opening of the season. The number of fine women sojourning here during the season, is not so very great, but they are very choice. There are some from the northern states, of great elegance and accomplishments; and, one in particular, from the Green Mountains, it is said, whose personal beauty and fine figure, even sink before the superior attractions of her mind and intellect. If your reader chooses he may transport himself, in imagination, to the ball room, and there picture her like the spirit of love moving through the mazes of the dance. Her figure is one of those magnificent forms which fancy pictures of the classic age. It is full, round, and tall, and embellished with all the divine attributes of female loveliness. Dignity has given elasticity to her step, and fancy and feeling play round her beaming countenance. The very air in which such a beautiful woman breathes is full of fascinating qualities. She infects the whole atmosphere, and all seem to catch the contagion. Pennsylvania is also well represented. A most bewitching creature from "Susquehanna's shelvy side" has created a powerful sensation. Yet, many of the bachelors in Congress are made of whin stones. They are impenetrable; nothing can melt them. The snowiest neck, the most sparkling eyes, the most bewitching smile, don't put so much anxiety into them as the simple taking of the yeas and nays. There are, however, honorable exceptions. It is remarkable, but nevertheless true, that the handsomest men in Congress, are the Delegates of the Territories. The corps diplomatique are the great leaders of the ton. They have the best cooks, the best wines, and give the best dinners. Col. Knapp is still lecturing to the blues; and I am told succeeds very well. What a pity he is not a Jackson man. He is a fellow of piquancy and anecdote—full of wit, humour, and taste; and never should have been Adamsy. I am told we are soon to have a charming widow from the south, who hates Tract and Colonization Societies; dances like an angel, and has a plantation with 300 wool heads. Her daily food is novels and scandal; and she piously offers up thanks every morning that she has lived in the age of Waverley, steamboats, and waltzing. Are there any of the bachelor fraternity with you that would venture?

December 27th, 1828.

There was an affair of honor decided yesterday, by a couple of "small unknowns," on the banks of the Potomac, opposite Alexandria. I have not learned what was the origin of the quarrel. One of them was shot somewhere in the neighborhood of the carotid artery. I'll warrant you, he has got a stiff neck.

Last night, Secretary Clay gave his first drawing room. All the world was there. The beauty of the capital both stationary and transitory, shews itself to most advantage at the beginning of the session. High spirits, great expectations, novelty, and splendor, all concur to give zest to society. Towards the close, fatigue predominates. There were some splendid women present, and a great deal of apparent gaiety.

Deer Hunting.—A couple of very fine bucks were lately killed at Islip, Long Island by a company of N. York sportsmen, eight in number, under the command of Mr. John Carl. One of the deer led them a chase of fifty miles!!

THE INS AND THE OUTS.
On the Secret of the P—t Content.

The cuts here follow, would think it no sin to drive the ins out, and to screw themselves in; While the ins (to the rescue!) are agreed to a man 25 cents they can save their exp—by—

MEN, POLITICS, &c.

We extract the following paragraphs from a long communication to the Editor of the New-York Enquirer, dated at Washington, Dec. 26th, believing it will afford some instruction and amusement to our readers:

The present Congress will be one of the most practical which we have had for years. Mr. McDuffie is the chairman of the Ways and Means, and a more active, efficient and patriotic chairman could not have been selected. We have a mistaken conception of McD. in the North. I know very well that opinions unfavorable to him have been spread by the Adams men, but it has not, on all occasions, been sufficiently contradicted by the Jacksonians. The influence of talent, energy and patriotism will always be great in such an assemblage as the House of Representatives. This is the influence which MacD. possesses. Low in stature, he is yet towering in intellect and warm in public spirit. The Jackson majorities on all the committees are determined to devote themselves to business, and despatch it to the satisfaction of the people. You have been advised for a few days of the decision on the sale of Bank Stock. It has been signally rejected, and many think it will give additional confidence to the holders of stock in the National Bank. The United States' Bank may be useful to the country if it be well managed, but it should be narrowly watched. The attempt of the Adams party to make it appear that there was collusion between Mr. Barbour and Mr. McDuffie, is one of the most foolish and contemptible I have seen. Mr. B. is a man of great talent, purity of character, and above all such imputations. McDuffie is open in all his actions. The reply which M'D. made to these imputations was admirable. He had been replying to Mr. B. in a conversational manner, and with no particular oratorical effort. When he came to that part of his speech where he says he felt a "sacred obligation," &c. to make some remarks on the imputation cast upon him by the Adams party, he altered his tone, his manner, and his very personal dimensions, as I imagined. Every word came out full, slow, and explicit. His action was graceful and commanding. He seemed to rise several inches in stature. He felt himself rescuing the spotless reputation of a patriotic party, from the slander and defamation of a combination of office seekers. He made a considerable impression on the house, and sat down with the silent approbation of the great majority. Mr. Gorham, of Boston, followed him. He is very parliamentary, in his language and manner; but has a bad voice, and rapid utterance. When Mr. Randolph rose to speak, it was wonderful what a sensation he created in the house. A great portion of the members left their seats and crowded down to the centre, where old Roanoke sits. Let the Adams men say what they please of Mr. Randolph, there is no one in the house, whose rising creates such a visible sensation. His speech was short, but it had all that literary precision and point, for which he is so celebrated. Major Hamilton had a good deal of wit and point, and acquitted himself well. There were several ladies in the gallery, and a few travelled dandies, outside the bar; but alas! what interest could they find in calculations on stocks, fall of premium, &c. &c. They were fatigued and tired; old Roanoke rose; "the gentleman from Virginia," said the speaker, and all eyes were turned towards Mr. Randolph. His personal appearance is eccentric, in the highest degree. He wears small clothes, white topped boots, a poodle Benjamin, and has his hair, which is a sort of iron grey, combed back in the neatest style. His voice is just as singular as every thing else he calls his own. The worthy representatives of your city, (New York) are quite busy; Verplanck on the Ways and Means, and Mr. Cambreleng, at the head of the Committee of Commerce. The latter gentleman will, probably, soon report something for the benefit of that great national interest. Mr. Taylor the great X of the Adams party, is closely watching speaker Stevenson. He is determined to pick as many flaws with him, as possible. In about a year or so, the X will get a whole bunch of X's from the executive department, to keep him company. Mr. Storrs does not exactly know, yet, what he shall do, but he will probably determine soon. Mr. Everett, is looking after the Library of Congress—so he should. He has been a great traveller, and has a taste

Gallimaufry.—An obscure thing in the shape of a newspaper, printed at some distance hence, which seems to serve only as a common receptacle for the nonsensical outpourings of empty noddles, contains the following sublime jargon, in an article entitled "the pulpit:"

"The recrementitious and uovarie-gat-d attire of the schoolman, is made to appear in lieu of that pleasing diversification of genius and attractive radicalism of manner, which is the very ladder of intellectual elevation and substratum of professional usefulness."

Gadzooks! How this long legged leucoplegmatic lexicographer straddles over the "recrementitious and uovarie-gat-d substratum" of balderdash!

Boston Evening Bulletin.

An Apology.—The following whimsical note, from a neighboring gentleman who had promised to be present at an entertainment, was received by the inviter a day or two ago: "Dear Sir, you may reduce your turtle soup two quarts, and be minus a brace of ducks, &c. as my devilish jaws have given me notice, since last night, that they are not likely, by to-morrow, to do their duty. The fact is, that, by putting on a damp coat, I have taken a severe cold in my teeth and gums; so that the former refuse to meet by an inch and seven-eighths; but, should they relent in time, you may yet expect to see me at six."

Florida.—A late Tallahassee (Florida) paper, says: "In the vessels below we shall receive a large accession to our society, respectable families from Maryland and Virginia, and some young gentlemen, but we do not hear of any young Ladies; and we are much surprised at it, for this certainly is the best market in the United States. We are quite mortified, every time we go up town, at seeing the heavy groups of long faced, desp'nding bachelors,

'Waisting their sweets on the desert air.'

Gown Patterns.—Some beautiful Gown Patterns have been imported into Boston from Angora, ancient An-cyra, a town in Ntolia, Asia Minor, 212 miles S. E. of Constantinople, celebrated for the manufacture of fine wool and goat's hair. The goods are white and colored, and resemble the texture of Cashmere shawls.

THE NATIONAL DEBT
Of the United States, at present consists of,

\$13,299,547 70 of 3 per cent. stock
13,999,064 11 of 4 1-2 per cent. stock
12,792,000 20 of 5 per cent. stock
26,831,229 07 of 6 per cent. stock

\$68,918,841 08 Total.

Diversity of the weekly holiday kept by four nations.

1. The Hebrews, keep Saturday.
2. The Christians, Sunday. 3. The Africans, Tuesday. 4. The Turks, Friday.

A patent has been granted to a person in Somes Town, England, for a machine for making shoes, gloves, caps and various articles of leather, from one piece without seam.

in good books. He went to Europa one day—touched off his Greek at the university of Gottingen; admired the galleries of Rome and Florence, and drank coffee cross-legged, with Ali Pacha, before he was bow-strung. He is not yet, what we call a debater. He is stiff and pulpitical, but hopes are entertained, that old Roanoke will brush him up. Clay, I am told, is a delightful fellow, and is the only one of the cabinet, that keeps up his spirits. He will make a charming piece of political ruins, anno domini, 1829, when old Hickory is planted at the west end. Adams soon expects to retreat to Quincy, to write his father's life. He began life a lecturer, and will end it a biographer. The people of the United States, are generous; they would never think of refusing him an opportunity of exercising his filial love in his father's biography. This is the only hope remaining, that his literary taste will be corrected, in his lifetime. Jackson, I have no doubt, will subscribe for half a dozen copies of his book, just by way of encouragement. Clay will head the opposition to Hickory's administration. He will be much wanted; for really, the intellectual force of the Adams party, in the house, is so weak, that the talent of the Jackson men, had they not all the public business cast upon them, would, I fear, get rusty for want of use.

Florida.—A late Tallahassee (Florida) paper, says: "In the vessels below we shall receive a large accession to our society, respectable families from Maryland and Virginia, and some young gentlemen, but we do not hear of any young Ladies; and we are much surprised at it, for this certainly is the best market in the United States. We are quite mortified, every time we go up town, at seeing the heavy groups of long faced, desp'nding bachelors,

'Waisting their sweets on the desert air.'

Gown Patterns.—Some beautiful Gown Patterns have been imported into Boston from Angora, ancient An-cyra, a town in Ntolia, Asia Minor, 212 miles S. E. of Constantinople, celebrated for the manufacture of fine wool and goat's hair. The goods are white and colored, and resemble the texture of Cashmere shawls.

THE NATIONAL DEBT
Of the United States, at present consists of,

\$13,299,547 70 of 3 per cent. stock
13,999,064 11 of 4 1-2 per cent. stock
12,792,000 20 of 5 per cent. stock
26,831,229 07 of 6 per cent. stock

\$68,918,841 08 Total.

Diversity of the weekly holiday kept by four nations.

1. The Hebrews, keep Saturday.
2. The Christians, Sunday. 3. The Africans, Tuesday. 4. The Turks, Friday.

A patent has been granted to a person in Somes Town, England, for a machine for making shoes, gloves, caps and various articles of leather, from one piece without seam.